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NEW BOOKS

BENEDICT, B. *The larger socialism*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 243. \$2.50.)

With the catastrophe of the war and the collapse of the old social order in Russia, the socialist movement in Europe was brought down out of the clouds of Marxian dialectics to face the realities of a period of social revolution. In this country, however, the Socialist party still clings to its old theories and tactics in the face of a steadily decreasing vote and membership. Mr. Benedict, himself still a party member, appeals in this book for a broader conception of the socialist ideal and a revision of tactics which would amount to a revolution within the party.

The Socialist party in more than twenty years of active propaganda has never been able to poll seven per cent of the vote in a presidential election, and its local successes have been confined to a few cities where the foreign born population is large. This weakness is at least partly due to the failure of its leaders to understand the American voter. Socialist writers and speakers have insisted on viewing social phenomena in the light of Marxian theory and basing their appeal on self interest and class interest, when an ethical appeal to right and justice would have been more effective. Within the party a strange distrust of each other has led the members to establish and maintain an unwieldy form of organization in which endless debates and referenda absorb their energies and enthusiasm. The results of doctrinaire thinking and clumsy party machinery were shown in the crisis of the war. Since no action could be taken without a referendum vote, the convention which was expected to protest against the declaration of war could not meet until after war was a fact. Then a tactless and exaggerated platform was adopted which had no effect except to bring the party into conflict with the authorities.

With all its criticism of party methods, the book is essentially constructive. The author appeals for a broader conception of socialism which will include all the highest ideals of a regenerated world. His goal is social justice, social efficiency, peace, and progress. He believes that the Socialist party can be reorganized and its tactics so changed that it can unite the widespread radical sentiment in America and become the political instrument through which the ideal of a better world may be realized.

G. B. L. ARNER.

BEKKER, G. *Le mouvement coopératif en Russie et la renaissance de la Russie*. Travaux de l'Institut de Sociologie, Instituts Solvay. (Brussels: Maurice Lamertin, Rue Coudenberg, 58-62. 1921. Pp. v, 175. 12 fr.)

CASCADEN, G. *Shall unionism die? Report on "Red" Union International Congress held in Moscow, Russia*. (Detroit, Mich.: John Kiviniemi, 5330 Rohns Ave. 1922. Pp. 96. 20c.)

DÖRZBACHER, *Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie und die nationale Machtpolitik bis 1914*. (Gotha: Perthes. 1920.)

GAUMONT, J. *Histoire abrégée de la coopération en France et à l'étranger*. (Paris: F. Rider et Cie, 7, Place Saint-Sulpice. 1922. Pp. 196.)

KAMENEFF, L. *Dictatorship of the proletariat*. (Detroit, Mich.: Marxian Educational Society. 1921. Pp. 16. 10c.)

LANDAU-ALDANOV, M. A. *Lenin*. Authorized translation from the French. (New York: Dutton. 1922. Pp. ix, 241. \$3.)

Contains biographical material and description, with chapters on the theories of the social revolution, fundamental ideas of bolshevism, platform of the French Socialist party, and the socialism of the near future.

LASKI, H. J. *Karl Marx: an essay*. (London: Fabian Society. 1922. 1s.)

LENIN, N. *Great initiative*. (Detroit, Mich.: Marxian Educational Soc. 1921. Pp. 32. 15c.)

———. *Left wing communism*. (Detroit, Mich.: Marxian Educational Soc. 1921. Pp. 118. 50c.)

LIPPMANN, W. *Public opinion*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1922. Pp. ix, 427.)

Chapter 19 is entitled "The old image in a new form: guild socialism."

LOUIS, P. *La crise du socialisme mondial de la IIe à la IIIe Internationale*. (Paris: Lib. Félix Alcan. 1922. 8 fr.)

LOZOVSKY, A. *Trade unions in soviet Russia*. (Detroit, Mich.: Marxian Educational Soc. 1920. Pp. 92. 50c.)

MICHELS, R. *La teoria di Marx della miseria crescente*. (Turin: Fratelli Bocca. 20 l.)

ROWAN, J. *The I. W. W. side of the lumber industry and its autocratic control over labor*. (Seattle, Wash.: Raymer's Old Book Store, 1330 First St. 1921. Pp. 64. 25c.)

STROEBEL, H. *Socialisation in theory and practice*. Trans. by H. J. STENNING. (London: King. 1922.)

SZAGORSKY, S. *La République des Soviets, bilan économique*. (Paris: Payot. 1922.)

TRAVERS-BORGSTROEM, A. *Mutualism, a synthesis*. (London: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xxvi, 97.)

A preliminary sketch of the author's plan for social readjustment is given here. By mutualism is meant a partnership between the individual and the state for the control of land and capital. Land would be owned by the state and assigned in permanent leaseholds to bona-fide cultivators for a percentage of the product. Capital would also be held by the state subject to "mutualistic" control. The author's presentation is not always clear and he admits that he has not been able to work out all of the necessary details of the plan. In the introduction the Travers-Borgstroem Foundation at the University of Berne announces for 1924 liberal prizes for the best essays on the nationalization of credit. G. B. L. A.

The theses and resolutions of the third world congress of the Communist International. (New York: Lyceum-Literature Dept., Workers Party of America, 799 Broadway. 1922. Pp. 200.)